

The Central Army Club basketball team recently defeated Moscow Dynamo, 98-87, in the national championship and continue to lead the ratings with 48 points. CAC top striker Sergei Tarakanov scored 29 points. In the photo: two clubs in action. Photo by Sergei Prastukov

FOOTBALL-82

This year's football season will certainly be a very exciting period, in fact it commenced as early as January, and the national Cup will be under way on February 10, with seven groups competing during the first stage and the subsequent finals scheduled for May 9. The first division national championship will begin on March 26 and end on November 17.

In the run-up to the World Cup finals in Spain, the national side will play friendly games against Greece on March 10, and with the defending world titlists Argentina on April 14, to name just a few. Kiev Dynamo and Tbilisi Dynamo will continue playing in the European cups in spring, while in autumn the national side will play in various European championship elimination games.

THE RONCHETTI CUP

Spartak, Moscow Region, defeated Budapest MTK, 113-75, in a Ronchetti Cup quarterfinals match and now

have earned the chance of making the semifinals. The prize holders have so far achieved two wins out of three games.

BRAZIL IN FIGHTING FORM

Brazil, drawn in the same World Cup football elimination group as the USSR, defeated the

GDR, 3-1, at home, with Isidoro, Renato, and Sergio scoring for the hosts.

TENNIS WORLD CHAMPIONS NAMED

Chris Evert Lloyd and John McEnroe, USA, winners of the Wimbledon tournament and various other major matches, were voted the world champions for 1981 by the International Tennis Federation.

According to tradition world champions are elected by jury comprised of famous ex-champion players. This year's jury included Donald Budge and Althea Gibson, USA, Fredrick Perry and Ann Jones, Britain, and Lewis Hoad, Australia.

BOXING HIGHLIGHTS YET TO COME

A visiting US boxing team will be meeting their Soviet counterparts in Moscow on January 30, in Leningrad on February 3, and in Donetsk on February 5.

In 13 similar matches played since 1969, the Americans have won only once in 1979 at home, yet each meeting generates tremendous interest, featuring the two differing, European and American, boxing schools, and participants are often recruited to represent the countries' Olympic sides.

According to the Soviet chief coach Artiyev Lavrov, a major feature of the forthcoming matches is that they will involve new training for the world championship due to take place in Munich next May. Among Soviet participants is the Olympic champion Shamil Sabirov, European titlist and World Cup winner Vasily Shlebov, Sergei Konekbayev, Alexander Krupin, and other well-known boxers.

The US head coach, Pat Nappi, told a press conference that he had chosen a young side, whose average age is 18 years, but regards each boxer as a candidate



A press conference on the USSR-USA boxing fixtures gathered together members of the two teams. After talking to journalists the future rivals got to know each other and exchanged jokes and souvenirs. Photo by Yuri Bykovsky

for the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic tournament. He further stressed the critical importance he gives to the forthcoming encounter, ranking the Soviet team amongst the world's greats. The American Chief of Delegation George Schaefer invited the Soviet side for a match in the USA during 1983.

Alexander DUTSENIN

MAIN EVENTS AHEAD

Marie Walliser, 19, of Switzerland, is the winner of the world Alpine skiing championship beginning near Schladming, Austria. She came first in the women's downhill, covering a 2,508 m course with a 648 m descent in 1 min 39.17 sec under heavy snow conditions. Her competitor Dora de Agostini and American Cindy Nelson followed in second and third placing respectively, clocking 1 min 39.41 sec.

Marina Yarusova, 19, from Lvov, completed the run with a 21st placing.

Though she won the first event, Walliser is still not the overall champion, as the world champion will be determined during a two-event combination. Next the women must compete in the slalom.

The men competed in the new "combination" on January 29, and Vladimir Makeyev, Kemerovo, was one of the fastest in the practice run over the championship course. The rest of the Soviet team are Muscovite Valery Taygenov, Vladimir Andreyev, Moscow Region, and Sergei Chadaev.



Moscow Dynamo baidy team was recently defeated by the Army Club from Khabarovsk, 4-2. The winners scored the highest ratings with 31 points, following 17 games. Photo by Pyotr Sergeyev

MONTE CARLO RALLY

This year 290 cars set off from eight European cities in the Monte Carlo car rally that started way back in 1911. This represents the initial stage in the world championship for commercially produced cars.

Competitors in this 50th jubilee rally were comprised of top world racers from the "Printz-1", in respect to the racing rating system. These include Finn Hannu Mikkola driving an Audi Quattro, Walter Roha, PRG (Opel Ascona 400), Frenchman Jean-Claude Anquetin (Ferrari 308), Guy Fremaux (Porsche SC), Michela Monton, one of the top women racers (Audi Quattro), as well as Swede Bjorn Waldegard (Porsche SC), Joeli Kleint, PRG (Opel Ascona 400), and Frenchman Jean-Luc Thérier (Porsche SC).

The drivers racing the Audi Quattros with four-wheel drive were real sensations last year, and are tipped to win. However, during the second stage of last year's rally over the last stretches covering 4,000 km, the lead was captured by Walter Roha. He went on to win 13 much speedier stretches out of a total of 34, and followed second on another nine, and finished less than four minutes ahead of the runner-up.

Vladimir DANILCHEV, Master of Sport, national team coach

INFORMATION

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WORLD COMMUNITY URGED TO PRESERVE DETENTE

Vienna. Speakers at the World conference — dialogue on disarmament and detente currently under way here have urged the world community to preserve peace, prevent a reversal of the process of detente, and in press for concrete moves on disarmament.

A wide-ranging discussion took place on all aspects of arms limitation, on international security, the social and economic effects of the arms race, and the creation of nuclear-free zones. Much importance was attached to the role of international public opinion and of the UN in the drive for disarmament and detente, as well as in preparations for the General Assembly's second special session on disarmament.

INDIRA GANDHI ON SOVIET-AFGHAN RELATIONS

Delhi, India does not think that the Soviet Union intervened against Afghanistan, as the USSR moved a limited military contingent into Afghanistan precisely at the request of the Afghan government, Indira Gandhi told the "Al-Shark al-Ahsan" newspaper based in Jeddah (Saudi Arabia) and London.

The various resolutions advanced on this score in the UN, she stressed, make no mention of the armed interventions now carried out by Western powers. However, it is a fact that they have launched interventions against many nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

HAIG'S MISSION FLOPS

Cairo, US Secretary of State Alexander Haig's recent visit to Israel and Egypt, his second in the past few weeks, has ended in failure. As previously he was unable to get off the ground negotiations on "Palestinian autonomy" for the West Bank and Gaza Strip. (Continued on page 2)



STUDENTS LIVING IT UP!

Our correspondent Mikhail Kukhtaryov took this picture at one of the rest homes near Moscow, where students from the city are spending their winter holidays. Every day of their vacation is packed with events. The students participate in athletic competitions, and in the evening they perform as amateur actors, singers and dancers. Trips are often made to Vladimir, Suzdal and other ancient Russian cities along Moscow's Golden Ring. According to Nikolai Timofeyev, Chief Inspector of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, there are six thousand students enjoying the facilities offered by boarding houses, rest homes, sanatoriums, athletic and recuperation camps, 15 thousand young people have embarked upon journeys from one city to another. Those who remain in Moscow often take to the ski tracks out of town or to the numerous skating rinks, attend the concert halls and theatres.

UNITED STATES BEHIND SALVADORAN JUNTA MURDERERS

Berkeley, California. The United States is the chief party responsible for the bloodshed in El Salvador, was the conclusion reached by delegates at a recent symposium, "El Salvador and American Policy", held at the University of California.

The methods of sophisticated torture used against the population in El Salvador were adopted by the Salvadorean professional executioners on the suggestion of their CIA instructors, said the Rt. Rev. F. Whittier. What I saw with my own eyes in El Salvador is no way tallies with statements issued by the American administration to the effect that a process of "democratization" is under way in the country. This is complete invention and a deliberate lie designed to justify the generous injections of dollar into the unpopular regime.

F. Whittier described American policy towards El Salvador as glaring interference into the internal affairs of that country.

More than 35 thousand people have been killed in El Salvador since October 1979 when the junta, protected and armed by Washington, came to power.

Boxing: BREATH-TAKING MATCH

Alfred Mayes (USA) and Serik Konekbayev (USSR) were named top boxers in the recent USSR-USA fight. Both were presented with prizes sponsored by the "Soviet Life" magazine published in the USA. This is my best day ever, said Mayes after the presentation ceremony. I've won and been named the best boxer on the American side, and my folk will see all that on TV in St. Louis.



The Moscow Luzhniki Palace of Sport capable of seating 14,000 was packed full on Saturday the 14th for the USSR-USA boxing spectacular. The hosts emerged victorious, 20-16, winning eight divisions out of 12. A win was awarded by two points and a defeat by one point.

The interest shown in the match was due to the clash between the two different boxing schools and the intensity of the bouts was emphasized by the fact that all the fights were carried through to the end.

(Continued on page 91)

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VULGAR SHOW

Washington. The propaganda sabotage by the Reagan administration designed to whip up anti-Polish and anti-Soviet psychosis in the USA and abroad, was a monumental flop, is how a TASS correspondent described the international telecast on Poland staged by Washington on January 31.

The programme was not shown on British TV. A spokesman for the TV network said that Reagan's anti-Polish show was not the first time that America has introduced stupidity and vulgarity into politics. He further noted that the telecast was a new indication of differences in the West European and American approach to international affairs and diplomacy.

The "Daily Mail" stressed that Washington's propaganda show was a complete fiasco, while "The Times" pointed out that America and some of its Euro-

pean partners put a different interpretation on events in Poland and stressed that there was a lack of confidence in the American leadership.

The US super-show, which was ignored by European TV companies, turned out to be a cheap melodramatic propaganda exercise, writes the French "Libération" newspaper.

The Canadian "Southern News Service" charged that in Europe the show was dismissed as a Hollywood banality and vulgar spectacle, which could only be staged in America.

The American president is mistaken if he believes that his propaganda bathos could intimidate the Polish authorities and force them to abandon their efforts to disrupt the designs of anti-socialist forces, remarked the Polish "Rzeczpospolita" newspaper.

HAIG'S MISSION FLOPS

(Continued from page 1)

In Cairo, he attempted to impose on the Egyptians the Israeli "autonomy plan", under which the Palestinian Arabs are given no political rights. He openly condemned Washington's invariably pro-Israeli stance on this issue when he said, in Israel, that the authority of the "autonomous council" should be confined to municipal functions, and that any legislative functions at

"sovereignty for the Palestinians" were out of the question. It was from such a position, that Haig conducted talks in Cairo.

However, he failed to wrest any concessions from the Egyptians in response to American pressure. Cairo adopted an even tougher stance than before. MEN, the Egyptian news agency, described Haig's visit as "having produced nothing positive," and K. Ali, Egyptian Foreign Minister, stressed that the "eventual status of the West Bank and of the Gaza Strip had to be decided by the Palestinians themselves". As he was leaving Cairo, Mr Haig was forced to admit that "differences remained and that much more had to be done".

PROVOCATIVE DECISION

Paris. The Political Committee of the Council of Europe, a consultative body of 21 West European countries, decided by a majority of votes to hold its next meeting on May 17 in Jerusalem, illegally proclaimed by the Israeli Knesset as "the eternal and indivisible capital" of Israel. The West European decision has undergone sharp criticism from M. Yazid, Head of the Arab League Bureau in France. The Committee's meeting on occupied Arab territory, he said, amounts to encouragement of Tel Aviv's expansionist aspirations.



Drawing by Leonid Byelobrov

POLAND TAKES STEPS TO STABILIZE ECONOMY

Warsaw. The Polish Council of Ministers has decided to introduce a programme of economy measures for 1982. Possibilities of staff cuts in government and national economy agencies and

of reducing non-productive expenditure will be examined.

Polish newspapers have published figures released by the Main Board of Statistics, showing that over the period when Solidarity was active there was a marked deterioration in the socio-economic situation in Poland. Imbalance in the development of the national economy was exacerbated by the introduction of shorter hours and increased pay which were economically unsound in view of the decline in the level of production. Over the past year, the national income in terms of prices went down by 1.1 per cent.

QUOTATION OF THE DAY

"Following the logic of an economic blockade means following the logic of war. Historically these two ideas have always gone together. One must be aware of this, and I would add that such a policy is not that effective."

P. Mourou, Prime Minister of France, addressing the National Assembly

Edgar CHEPOROV

VIEWPOINT

CHEMICAL WARFARE NEXT ON THE AGENDA?

The USA has completed its preparations for the manufacture of new types of chemical nerve agents, the so-called binary weapons. The first moves in this direction were made and after the Reagan administration came to power. As recently as March last year, the Pentagon received 20 million dollars to equip a plant producing binary mixtures. The administration has appropriated 445 million dollars for the production of chemical and bacteriological weapons in the current fiscal year, and another \$10 million in the next.

It was under American pressure that the latest session of the NATO Council decided to consider boosting its arsenal of offensive chemical weapons. But instead of waiting for the European partners to take a decision on the matter, the US So-

niato Finance Committee drafted a bill, as early as last December, appropriating funds for the production of 1 million chemical binary nerve gas grenades.

Thus, the USA, which has already resorted to the widespread use of chemical weapons, notably in Vietnam, has begun preparing in real earnest for chemical and biological warfare. According to the book "When the Threat to Peace", recently published in Moscow, the Pentagon stockpiles of chemical weapons number over 3 million shells, tens of thousands of aviation bombs, hundreds of thousands of mines and high-explosive charges, and a mass of other chemical ammunition. Over the past four years the Pentagon has boosted by nearly threefold its expenditures on chemical and biological programmes. It has

plans to bring the total amount of its chemical ammo up to 5 million units.

Chemical warfare is a major component of American military strategy. It is geared to oil types of war ranging from large-scale configurations to local conflicts, the first use of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons not excluded. The American strategy is based on turning its own allies into nuclear hostages: the same applies to chemical warfare. Reliance on "limited" nuclear warfare is now being supplanted by reliance on "limited" chemical warfare.

Back in 1980, when the Pentagon's production of binary chemical weapons and storing them in Britain, they made one very clear battle line clear: the

the potential battlefield in West Germany than the States. It would be more correct to say, however, that the experts had a more important consideration in mind—the further America is from that battlefield, the better...

Let us remember that American and NATO stockpiles in Western Europe already contain chemical weapons (specifically in Britain) and that the Pentagon is planning to deploy large quantities of such weapons in the FRG, America and Italy recently reached agreement on stockpiling chemical weapons in two Italian cities.

While boosting its chemical weapons potential and gearing itself for chemical warfare, the United States is simultaneously engaged in wrecking talks on banning such weapons of mass destruction. At the recent 36th session of the UN General Assembly a resolution urging vigorous action to revitalize the chemical arms ban talks is the only initiative that was approved by a clear majority, the American delegation being the only abstention. The General Assembly also appealed to the USSR and America to resume their bilateral talks as soon as possible—the latter was the only country out of 157 nations to vote against the appeal.

RULING PARTY IN SPAIN GRIPPED BY CRISIS

Madrid. The crisis in Spain's ruling party, the Union of the Democratic Centre, has taken another turn for the worse as yet another three parliament deputies — M. Harero, R. de la Cueva and R. de la Cueva — have declared they are withdrawing from the Union.

The split in the Union began last November when nine deputies and six senators representing the Union's social-democratic wing and headed by the former Minister for Justice, R. Fernandez Ordoñez, resigned their membership. At the same time, Ordoñez stated his intention of setting up an independent party of democratic action.

The growing crisis in the Union was the topic discussed at a recent government meeting in Madrid, chaired by L. Calvo Sotelo, who is also Chairman of the Union. The ministers examined the political situation and explored possibilities of holding early parliamentary elections.

Japanese socialist leader raps Suzuki cabinet

Tokyo. The Japanese parliament has completed its debate on domestic and foreign policies. In their questions put to the government during the parliamentary debate, opposition deputies voiced their profound concern over the build-up in Japanese military preparations and the country's increasingly active involvement in Washington's adventurous global strategy.

The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party is trying to push Japan into a military course, said Ichiro Asakura, Chairman of the National Executive of the Socialist Party, which forms the largest opposition faction in parliament.

The leader of the Japanese socialists resolutely condemned the American administration's plan to deploy theatre nuclear weapons in European and Asian countries including Japan, and criticized as irresponsible the statements by American officials that a "limited" nuclear war is possible.

While declaring its intention of working for disarmament, the Suzuki cabinet is, in fact, following in the wake of American policies. The cabinet intends to review the anti-military clauses in the constitution and is busy drawing up various plans for joint military action by Japan and the United States, Asakura added.

France: DECENTRALIZATION LAW THROUGH

Paris. The French National Assembly has finally approved the draft decentralization law by a large majority vote. In particular, the new law abolishes the "institutions of prefects" — special governing bodies which coordinate the activities of local authorities and considerably reduce their powers of initiative.

The heated discussion of the decentralization law continued for over six months. The law was only finally approved on the fourth ballot. While the bill was considered it three times, the opposition did all they could to play down the progressive significance of the law. The government's major democratic reform, right-wing deputies and the opposition introduced as many as 10 amendments to the bill, considerably delaying its passage.

CIA PAYS CRIMINALS

Delhi. A court in Delhi has sentenced two Afghan immigrants to lengthy imprisonment terms on charges of attempted murder. The criminals are reported to have knifed customs officials who discovered contraband in their luggage.

Indian newspapers have carried several articles exposing the genuine nature of the Afghan communist-revolutionaries who illegally entered India. According to the weekly, "Bhaskar", most of the so-called Afghan refugees whom Western propaganda is fond of portraying as "freedom-fighters" are in fact hardened criminals recruited as paid agents by the secret services of the United States, Pakistan and China. Arriving in India on false papers, they rob, plunder, trade in narcotics, and commit numerous other criminal offences.

FACTS and EVENTS

● Greece has accorded to PLO full diplomatic status, this is the first EEC nation to take this action.

● The membership of the national groups in the PRO last year exceeded the 20,000 mark, disclosed the PRO Interior Minister O. Baum.

● Several hundred people were detained by police in Britain last year under the so-called terrorism prevention act, "The Daily Telegraph" reports.

PEOPLE

A married couple, Norman and Merilyn White, in Chicago claimed damages from the Atlantic Records company, maintaining that the company illegally invaded their private lives by using their telephone number in a recently released recording of a song called "Dirty Dealing on the Chair".

"It was terrible," said Norman White. We received endless calls from people who repeated all number of nasty things down the phone, insulted and even threatened us. Atlantic Records has refused to admit the offence.

U.S. Indians— a race of outcasts

New York. The US Supreme Court gave an illegal ruling to an application presented by members of the Lakota-Stout tribe, requesting the return of their native lands in the territory of the present Black Hills national park in South Dakota.

The Indians own this land according to a treaty signed back in 1868. Last spring hundreds of Lakota-Stout Indians established a settlement in Black Hills, and according to Russell Mince, the leader of the American Indian Movement, planned to construct here an Indian cultural centre.

The authorities ordered them to immediately disband, however, when threats proved ineffective the case was taken to court.

The Supreme Court's negative decision is yet another indication of the policies conducted by the American authorities against their country's indigenous population, causing suffering, hunger, poverty and inequality. Of the 10 million natives who once lived in North America a mere 650,000 have survived to date.



An Israeli soldier on the Golan Heights.

Photo from "The Christian Science Monitor"

Opium war in Thailand

Bangkok. Reuters-TASS. American dependents have been evacuated from the northern city of Chiang Mai following a clash between Thai forces and an opium warlord in the Golden Triangle. A US consular spokesman said that about 20 women and children had been sent to Bangkok as a precaution, and that security of the US mission had been shipped up.

Thai police and troops have been waging a week-long war along the rugged northern Thai-Burma border against the so-called "white army" of the Shan tribes, led by Chuang Chuea, who is accused of organizing heroin refineries and large-scale narcotics trafficking operations. About 20 people have been killed in the clashes.

Science and technology

THE DREADED TOOTHACHE

In twenty years, people need no longer suffer from toothaches. This formed the topic of discussion at a recent annual conference of Danish dentists. Professor Tejkarov of the Royal Dental College told his audience of the wide-ranging research programme in create a vaccine which would effectively withstand the destructive action of mouth bacteria.

This new formula will work effectively against several of the widely spread diseases. At the moment, the preparation is being tested on animals. The researchers still have much work ahead of them, especially since the drug tends to produce side-effects. For the present, however, Tejkarov recommends that dentists rely on traditional methods and suggest people brush their teeth regularly.

NATURAL GAS CAR

An engine for a Ford car that runs on natural gas has been developed in the United States. This car's tank may be refuelled at home, the expense is so great as petrol.

A Solomonic decision

Tel Aviv. The building of the present Israeli Knesset was built 13 years ago with the money gifted to Tel Aviv by the multinational Rothschild family. But many MPs have been arguing recently that the building of the parliament is outdated and a new one is needed. Concerning the necessary funds needed in the rebuilding, a truly Solomonic decision was agreed upon, to ask the Rothschilds for another present, a request duly made by Knesset speaker M. Savidor.

SWITCH ON YOUR MAGAZINE!

French specialists believe that in the future thick magazines will be replaced by compact cassettes, which can be played back on a video recorder. Such cassettes will contain articles, reviews, notes, serials, comedy and sports news either in clear print or with colour illustrations.



This electronic device continually plots the route travelled by a car upon a map displayed on its screen. This instrument produced by the Japanese firm of Honda Motor ensures safe night-time driving along an unfamiliar road.

OF INTEREST

Backwards in time

The Japanese Orion company is planning the mass production of a wrist-watch, in which the hands move in a reverse direction. A spokesman for the company said that the owners of such watches after two hours stopped noticing the unusual nature of the hands.

The days of our life

Statisticians provided an original answer to the question: what are the components of human life? They based their

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

COMMERCE AND POLITICS

While West Europeans are generally in favour of the recently concluded Soviet-French trade contract, the USA is, however, an exception, writes G. Dadyants in the SOVIETSKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper. The White House's "Economic Policy" policy, dubbed so by France's Minister for Economy and Finance J. Delors, has been dealt another blow.

Significantly, the paper continues, the Soviet-French agreement is the first contract between the USSR and a Western nation concluded in the wake of the so-called Polish crisis. The issue upon which the Reagan administration has been so vocal, hoping to resurrect the "cold war" and disrupt the economic links between East and West. This is precisely why the Soviet-French contract, while purely commercial in nature, gains political dimensions, emphasizing the need for mutually profitable contacts between Western and Eastern Europe, and initiates a gap between US ambitions and West European interests.

LESSONS IN REALISM

This is the title of a recent article (published below in condensed form) in the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper. Dedicated to the centenary of the birth of Franklin Roosevelt, it is by Z. Ivonyan, D. So. (History).

In his time, Franklin Roosevelt had highly apt descriptions for those political circles in the United States which oppose all attempts at a sober approach to the dictates of our time. He characterized a conservative as a man who has two healthy legs but who, nevertheless, has not learnt how to walk, and described a reactionary as a person who is walking backwards. The political Neanderthals of the 30s could not forgive Roosevelt for his desire to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, or for his contribution to the joint struggle against fascism during World War II. Today, people of the same bent of mind are not noticing that in the end, it is economic, scientific and cultural cooperation with the USSR, brightening their own people, and those of other West European nations by the non-existent Soviet threat, they innately advocate the use of force as being the only effective instrument in American foreign policy. Fascism has always been a poor guide in the complex maze of international politics, the author comments.

PEKING: WORDS AND DEEDS

The Peking daily "Renmin Ribao" published a commentary that weekly "consented" the United States for violating the Security Council draft resolution condemning Israel for annexing the Syrian Golan Heights, and called for sanctions against the aggressor, writes Mikhail Yakovlev, a TASS political observer.

In words alone, Peking is known to criticize the Middle East policy of the American administration and even to insist that its Israeli clients posing as a "liberal of the Arabs", in fact, this "solidarity" from Peking with the Arab peoples is nothing but a facade for its real pro-American policies. The Chinese leaders completely ignored the Camp David self-imposed which, in the words of the Syrian representative of the United Nations, is built on the blood of the Arab peoples. They are constantly advocating a permanent American military presence in the area and willingly accept steps taken by the United States and Israel in the Middle East, unflinching military and strategic alliance against the freedom and independence of the Arab nations. At the same time they furiously attack all the Soviet proposals to ensure peace and security in the region—proposals which were approved and welcomed by the fighting Arab peoples.

A COMMUNITY FOR WHAT?

In NEW TIMES, Anatoly A. Bayshov describes an unusual "Central American democratic community" established recently under the US sponsorship.

One point that is immediately evident is that Nicaragua and Panama were kept in the dark regarding these steps, which should, by definition, have a regional character. In fact, these two nations have ample reason to be called democracies, while the same could not be said with respect to the community's members. The tripartite alliance has brought together Costa Rica, which is really noted for its democratic traditions, and Honduras known as a nation which has been assigned the role of Central American policeman by Washington, to say nothing of the military-civilian junta in El Salvador which has tied the nation in order to preserve the economic privileges of the oligarchy, bourgeoisie and transnational corporations.

It looks as if the entire scheme has been designed to help rehabilitate the authorities in El Salvador on the eve of their forced election.

study upon a 50-year-old man. By the time this age has been reached on average 8,000 days were spent on sleeping, 6,500 days on work, 4,000 days on recreation and active rest, 700 days on travels and trips and 600 days on illness. Other interesting facts were also revealed, in his lifetime a 50-year-old man eats eight tonnes of bread, about five tonnes of meat, fish and eggs, and drinks 30 tonnes of liquids.



In the "Year of the Dog" Bengy will be six. Of course there are many more handsome cubs than he among his four-legged brothers, but he, alone, can walk the sea bottom. Bengy has appeared in many children's films on the American ABC TV network. He achieves his descent to the depths dressed in a diver's helmet and equipped with special breathing apparatus.

Round the Soviet Union

● AN ORIGINAL ELECTRONIC DEVICE WHICH CAN BE USED IN THE IGNITION SYSTEM OF A CAR ENGINE INSTEAD OF A DISTRIBUTOR-AND-CONTACT BREAKER UNIT HAS BEEN DEVELOPED BY SCIENTISTS FROM MOSCOW AND KHARKOV. With this device attached to an engine it will save up to 10 per cent of the fuel used over a 100 km run.

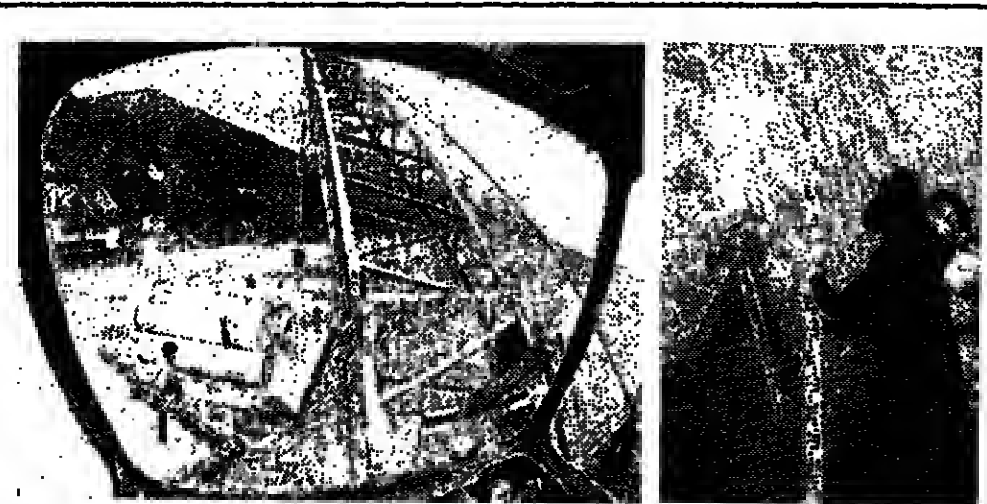
● WINTER SEEDLING PLANTING HAS BEGUN IN THE HISTORIC KADRIORO PARK OF TALLINN, CAPITAL OF ESTONIA. The park, in which old giant trees are growing, is being reconstructed from the old sketches of its founder, the Russian tsar Peter the Great. Forstners and the voluntary workers from enterprises and institutions of Tallinn plan to give a new lease of life to other areas not aside for public recreation.

● A POWERFUL GEYSER YIELDING HALF A MILLION CUBIC METRES OF GAS PER DAY HAS SPOUTED FROM THE FIRST PROSPECTED WELL DRILLED AT THE NEW DZHARKUDUK DEPOSIT IN THE SOUTH OF UZBEKISTAN. Six large deposits of condensed gas have already been discovered in this zone during the beginning of the five-year period.

● THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE LARGEST COMPLEX OF PREVENTIVE SANATORIUMS IN OROBORO IS NOW UNDER WAY IN TIBET, THE CAPITAL OF THE REPUBLIC. 12 Tibetti sanatoriums are sited in this project which will accommodate 1,800 people at a time.

● TESTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED IN THE BLACK SEA ON THE NEW RESEARCH VESSEL, "RIF". Early in February, the specialists on board will commence exploring the sea off the Crimean coast. The ship is fitted with a deep-sea apparatus for analyzing the composition of the water and taking soil samples.

● MORE THAN 50 AMATEUR COMPOSERS, POETS AND SINGERS BECAME THE FIRST MEMBERS OF A SOHO CLUB THAT OPENED IN BAKU, THE CAPITAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN IN THE CAUCASUS. Those members include industrial and office workers and students who devote their free time to music and songs. Many club members have won in amateur art contests popular in their country.



Work is under way to safeguard the coast. ● Soundings are taken from the off-shore seabed.

PROTECTION FOR GEORGIAN SEA SHORE

On a January day in 1980 a heavy storm broke out off the coast of Pitsunda on the Black Sea. Eight-mile waves battered the shore, killed wild pine trees, destroyed communications and overturned wave-breakers.

The seabed off the wooded cape of Pitsunda was responsible for this damage. While waves in the Baltic Sea have to pass over a wide stretch of off-shore shallows, which reduces their force, before reaching the shore, the Pitsunda coast is a very different matter. Here a steep underwater slope falls abruptly away from the beach. That is why each wave of Pitsunda is like a wall of water which breaks with all its force onto the shore. Oceanologists estimate that along every kilometre of the beach the seven-metre waves which pound the shore are equal in energy terms to nearly one million horse-powers.

Georgia has 300 kilometres of coastline. Two-thirds of this is subject to intensive erosion and destruction from waves. As there are many resorts (and more are planned) along this coast,

Georgian oceanologists and designers have come out with a large-scale programme for the protection of the beaches.

A constant watch is kept over even the minutest changes occurring in the off-shore seabed. Special organizations have been set up to build a series of concrete defences to protect the shore from the worst of the storms. All this work is directed by Gruzmoregeosakhim, which was especially set up for this purpose and attached to the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers.



A boarding home at Pitsunda.

The USSR Academy of Sciences awards its annual medals

(Continued from page 1)

Via Savic, from the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts. Vladimir Kotelnikov was acclaimed for his outstanding work in radiophysics and electronics. Under his guidance the Institute of Radio Engineering and

Electronics of the USSR Academy of Sciences is working on the use of new wave bands and developing fibre optic communication systems.

He is also the highly recognized author of works concerning the wider exploration of

phenomena in the Solar system. These works are directly linked with the development of space technologies and with the launching of a large-scale programme for space research in the USSR.

The Yugoslav Academician Pavle Savic, a foreign member of the Academy, was awarded the medal for his outstanding

contributions to physics and chemistry. This scientist is also the author of works on nuclear and low temperature physics. Mikhail Lomonosov Gold Medal is the Academy's most honoured prize, two of which are annually awarded for achievements in natural sciences. One traditionally is awarded to a Soviet and the other to a foreign scientist.

educationalists, scientists and innovators to give their views on this matter. Ovchinnikova met with Anatoly Dyshkalo, D. Sc. (Pedagogical).

He says that today it is clear that six-year-olds can cope with most of the educational material designed for the first year of school. They are also easier to teach in many ways than seven-year-olds. Yet, they need to be taught in a different manner. First of all, it is necessary to take into account that there exist more differences among them in terms of knowledge. Their education also requires various sets of educational toys and new textbooks.

The most important aim of the first year of schooling is to determine and color for the initial aptitudes shown among the children. A year is necessary for them to make up for any deficiencies in their pre-school childhood, and make it possible for the teacher to know the children better, and to reveal their potentialities.

FILMS DIRECTED TOWARDS LIFE

Viewers must identify with ideas projected on the screen, argued the screen playwrights, directors, and critics who attended a discussion "What should the contemporary hero be like?", recorded in the magazine SOVIETSKY EKRAAN. The director Volodya Frid thinks that both films and film audiences have matured in their attitudes. The cinema now widely presents heroes, riddled by spiritual contradictions. The important thing, Frid contends, is for our modern-day heroes to project ideas relevant to the audiences' positions, thoughts and concerns.

SCHOOL BEGINS AT SIX

Schools nationwide are now enrolling six-year-olds on an experimental basis.

IZVESTIA's correspondent Irina Ovchinnikova states that the editorial office is receiving letters requesting

Efforts to learn more about each other

Gregory Fess, the chairman of the Forum for US-Soviet dialogue, believes that given the strained relations that exist between the USA and the USSR, young people in these countries need closer contacts.

Annual meetings between younger generations of both countries provide an opportunity to discuss political issues, air their views on mutual relations, and hold joint seminars.

Representatives of American youth and those interested in Soviet life will soon arrive in Novosibirsk for the 11th Forum. Gregory Fess, who was recently in Moscow with a group of Forum leaders, told an NIM correspondent.

Regrettably, he stressed,



The American delegation visiting the Soviet Committee of Youth Organizations. Left to right: John Holman, James Tyina, Gregory Fess, and George Bower.

many people in our country know little about the USSR and thus hold rather distorted ideas. Our aim is to provide an unbiased view of life in our countries. These positive steps would definitely ensure better relations between the USA and the USSR. It must be realized that the youth movement which has already made itself felt in

the drive for peace and disarmament holds real power. At the invitation of the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations we travelled to Siberia and saw recently constructed Soviet cities. I believe, he continued, that the young Americans, representatives at the 11th Forum, will learn much more about Soviet life.

Places to visit



Rostov and its Kremlin

The ancient city of Rostov, the earliest to north-eastern Rus, was founded around 862 A.D. In the 17th century intensive building began, and during this period the Metropolitan's House, now known as the Rostov Kremlin, was built. It included a number of churches, living quarters, and auxiliary structures accompanied by an eleven-tower wall. Of interest among the civil structures of the Kremlin are the Kramaya Palata, built as the reception area for Izars, the Belaya Palata where banquets were held, and Oldelobovaya Palata where the Rostov Metropolitan met his guests, all of which now accommodate a museum exhibition.

A volume of selected works by Suleyman Leyev, noted writer and President of the Afghanistan Academy of Sciences, has come to light in the city of Tashkent, in the Uzbek language. The volume was entitled after the

Afghan poet printed in Tashkent

central poem of the book, "The Song of Dawn" and is dedicated to Soviet-Afghan friendship. Translations have been updated.

Posters for peace

Three thousand packages marked "For competition" were delivered to the Plakat Publishers.

They arrived from Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Italy, Laos, Madagascar, Mali, Finland, and France. In total 35 countries entered the posters competition. "Posters Fighting for Peace, Security and Cooperation".

Among the 12-nation jury are such noted artists as Herluf Bidstrup of Denmark, Jean Effel of France, Amangal Dagdenglin of Mongolia, Lesko Soos of Hungary, Alexander Popov of Bulgaria, and Shigeo Fukuda of Japan.

A DUCK'S JOURNEY

Rudolf Sedlachek, a hunter from Nizhnekamsk, in the Urals, begged himself a duck. Stung round the border, the hunter sat on the foot of his trophy a ring inscribed "DA-131, 251 Paris". According to the rules followed by hunters, he sent the ring to the Moscow Centre for Bird Ringing at the Academy of Sciences. Recently he received a letter from France thanking him for his assistance in a scientific experiment. It revealed that the two-year-old duck was ringed during February 1978 in the Republic of Mali by a travelling group of French ornithologists.

Science and technology

SIX WEEKS IN A CAVE

Eight participants in a Soviet caving expedition have spent six weeks in a dark cave, under conditions of complete darkness and isolated from the outer world.

They descended into the Snezhnaya Cave in the Caucasus on December 10 last year intending to spend three months there. The speleologists will conduct a number of scientific observations and in so doing so reach a record depth. They will undertake medical and biological studies and examine the "sleep-wakefulness" cycle found under conditions of complete darkness and total isolation from the outer world. These studies are of interest to medicine, in particular, to space medicine.

At present the researchers have reached a depth of 1,115 metres. In accordance with plans there has been no outside contact with the team. They must remove a large stone barrier in order to pass the last 70 metres and reach the record depth.

STONE AGE CHARIOTS

Archaeologists have discovered a Stone Age settlement situated near the Botal township in Northern Kazakhstan. It is distinguished by its gigantic size and by the wealth of artifacts found: some 50 thousand items, including stone scrapers, knives and points.

Analyses have revealed that the past inhabitants of the site had domestic animals. A horse bridle found there shows they also practised riding. Scientists hint at finding proof of chariots, the first to appear in the steppes, and later widely used throughout the Eurasian continent.

The site dates back to the Andronovskiy culture which stretched from the Altai mountains to the Carpathians. Unlike previous finds featuring scanty houses this Botal settlement is comprised of two hundred dwellings.

POLYMER STRONGER THAN METAL

Durable pump for various industries have been developed by scientists from Kazan, the capital of the Tatar Autonomous Republic. These machines are capable of pumping chemicals caustic solutions and other aggressive liquids. Among the newly developed machines is the so-called sand pump, which is resistant to abrasive jets. The reason is that parts most affected by jets are made from polycarbonate. This is more durable and resistant-proof than metal.

VIEWPOINT

IMPROVING HOLIDAY FACILITIES



Ivan KOZLOV, Chairman, Central Council for the Management of Trade Union Resorts

In 1981, 58 million people took a cure or spent their holidays in sanatoriums, rest homes, tourist bases, etc. To this figure should be added the 28 million children who spent their holidays in out-of-town summer camps. This means that the trade unions were responsible for the leisure time and treatment of nearly every third person in the country. Almost one-third of all holiday-makers and those undergoing medical treatment had no costs at their accommodation covered from social security funds or by the state budget. It was either entirely free of charge or given at a discount at only 30 per cent of its real cost.

A few days ago, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions adopted a resolution, "On Measures for the Further Improvement of Sanatorium and Resort Treatment and Rest for Working People and for the Development of the Network of Trade Union Resorts". Among other things it has been decided to build new sanatoriums and resorts, particularly in Siberia, the Far East, in the Non-Black Earth and Central Black Earth zones of the Russian Federation, to the republics of Central Asia, and Kazakhstan.

In this way resorts and sanatoriums will be brought closer to those needing treatment. Special attention will be paid to the expansion of specialized sanatoriums for the treatment of patients suffering from cardiovascular disease from ailments of the locomotory, digestive, and nervous systems, and from kidney complaints.

Facilities for family holidays will be boosted. By 1985, the number of places in sanatoriums for parents with children should be increased to 15 thousand, and the number of places in holiday establishments catering for families to 150 thousand. There has also been an increase in the number of holiday homes where employees and their families can spend their days-off in natural settings throughout the year.

The resolution also envisages a system of measures to protect the environment, to ensure the rational use of natural resources and to improve the state of natural surroundings at resorts and recreation zones. Steps will be taken to avoid air and water pollution at resorts and protection will be provided for forests in the areas of spas and medical resorts. Special attention has been given to a more rational use of resort areas in the preservation of natural cultural resources in the Caucasian Mineral Waters area and at Black Sea coast resorts.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

MORE OIL IN 1982

This January the Soviet oil industry will definitely produce more oil than was previously envisaged, writes Nikolai Maltsev, USSR Minister of the Oil Industry, in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. This will indeed provide the industry with an initial boost in the successful implementation of the annual quota equal to 814 million tonnes of oil this year.

The reserves of oil, gas and gas condensate discovered in Western Siberia allow this country to confidently develop the energy industry.

The ministry has designed a programme for the accelerated development of new oil and gas fields in the Tyumen Region, for the improvement of the cost-to-performance characteristics of extraction drilling, for mechanical extraction methods. Throughout the year, stresses Nikolai Maltsev, 1.6 million metres of wells are to be drilled, or 21.3 per cent more than in 1981.

A GENUINE INDUSTRY OF RESEARCH

The nervous system of our epoch is how Academician Boris Paton declares in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA contemporary science, commenting on work undertaken by Ukrainian scientists.

Knowledge inevitably, if not directly, then surely indirectly, influences every area of human activity, he contends.

ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES

GREAT OPERA DIRECTOR

A special evening was held recently at the Bolshoi Theatre dedicated to the 70th anniversary of Boris Pokrovsky, the well-known director of opera.

Pokrovsky has been working with the Bolshoi for almost 40 years; he is the theatre's chief director. Fragments from his productions of "Eugene Onegin", "Sadko", "Othello", "Don Quixote" and "Katorosa Izmailova", memorable events in the world of opera, were included in the evening.

I have plans in the near future to produce works by Soviet composers, says the director. I will be doing a production of Prokofiev's opera "Borodino" in the Bolshoi, while my production of "The Love of Three Oranges" by the same composer will be put on at the Leningrad Opera. I will go on working with the Moscow Chamber Musical Theatre, which recently celebrated its tenth anniversary. I am soon to have a meeting with S. Khokhlov who wrote the music for the operas "The Overcoat" and "The Coach" at present in the theatre's repertoire and very popular with its audiences. We are attracted by his new opera based on



Boris Pokrovsky, Bolshoi Company members, bearing posters advertising operas staged by Pokrovsky, greet the great man himself.

Chokhov's story "The Wedding". It will be the first time that a work by Chokhov has been turned into an opera. The Moscow Chamber Musical Theatre also performs rare works of the 17th century. Here it is a work of restoration, in the true sense of the word, that is involved,

akin to the restoration of a canvas or of a piece of architecture. We should get to grips with old music, i.e., get to know our past. There are more than a few forgotten aspects to the music of the 17th, 18th centuries: in recurrent such music is a worthy task.

EXHIBITION OF GEORGIAN CERAMICS IN ATHENS

Residents of Athens will have the opportunity of seeing examples of contemporary Georgian ceramics when an exhibition of works by Nana Bokvali opens in the Greek capital soon. On view will be 100 works, most of which were created in recent years.

Nana Bokvali's ceramics are well known in the Soviet Union. They have also been shown in France, Finland, Italy, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

The artist's name is linked to Georgia, one of the Soviet Transcaucasian republics, with the revival of original national crafts. In the opinion of art critics, her works are distinguished by a refined sense of form and use of material.

Leningrad Theatre moves closer to worker audiences

The Komissarzhevskaya Theatre in Leningrad now has a second stage in one of the city's largest industrial areas beyond Moskovskaya Zastava.

Wishing to get closer to worker audiences who chose the theatre's site for its second stage, says R. Agamiryan, the theatre's Chief Director. It stands next to such industrial giants as the electrical engineering firm of Electrosil, the Skorokhod shoe-manufacturing factory, and the Yegorov carriage-building plant.

Every third first night performance at the Komissarzhevskaya Theatre now takes place at its new premises which, this year, has undertaken to stage a third of the Komissarzhevskaya's repertoire — that is 11 plays in all. Indeed many plays will only be seen here. And thus theatre-goers from the city centre will be making the journey to Moskovsky Prospekt.

The sound of old flutes

A.K. Welch, a music master from the GDR, came all the way to Leningrad for the sake of an early 18th-century flute. She learnt the secrets of how to reproduce the sounds on this rare instrument under the guidance of her Soviet colleague F. Ravdonikova, one of the USSR's greatest connoisseurs of old flutes and a master of making them.

Back home as yet have no one who makes copies of old flutes. I hope to learn this intricate craft in due course, says Anna-Katharina. She displays her first attempt — a copy of a flute in French style.

Schoolgirl Inspired by 'War and Peace'

Tolstoy State Museum in Moscow has mounted an exhibition of recently acquired pictures by Nadya Ruzhava, a Moscow schoolgirl who died tragically at the early age of 16.

The 481 pictures, done in pen and ink, with felt-tip pen, and in mixed techniques, include portraits of Natasha Rostova, Pierre Bezukhov and of Nadya's other favourite characters and scenes from "War and Peace".

There are also several works illustrating "Anna Karenina" and Tolstoy's story "A Landowner's Morning", as well as five self-portraits. The museum bought the collection from Nadya's mother.

97 little-known drawings, dedicated to various aspects of Tolstoy's work on "War and Peace", are also on view.

On January 31, Nadya would have been 30. A special evening was held at the museum to commemorate her work.



Pierre Bezukhov.



Natasha Rostova's curley.



Napoleon.

'RAINBOW' ACROSS THE UNIVERSE

Soviet books in foreign languages will be issued by the recently established Raduga (rainbow) Publishers.

This name is quite symbolic, says the house director V. Meznanov, as we intend publishing a whole spectrum of books from all the Soviet republics, including works on literary studies, art, linguistics and tourism.

Raduga is one of two houses set up on the basis of the former Progress Publishers, whose books are widely read throughout the country and abroad. The house which kept its original name intends to publish Marxist-Leninist classics, Soviet socio-political works and social writings translated into foreign languages, as well as socio-political works in Russian from other countries.

The publishers' goal is to increase the millions of Soviet books printed in foreign languages, improve their quality and thus meet the demands of foreign readership.

For Soviet readers the house will publish Russian translations of recent works written by noted writers, literary critics and linguists from many countries.

FACTS and EVENTS

Theatre. The first night of "Reminiscences", a play by the Soviet playwright Alaxel Arbuzov, took place recently at the Bulgarian National Ivan Vazov Theatre. It was directed by L. Daniel, who had earlier done another production of Arbuzov's play, "Crucel Gamar", at the Sofia Theatre.

Records. "Caucasian Sketches", these popular orchestral suites by the Russian composer Pjotrovich-Ivanov, have lent their name to a new long-playing record released on the Japanese Victor label. Also included are works by Mussorgsky and Borodin. Last year alone this firm released a total of 106 recordings (in over two hundred thousand copies) dedicated to the works of Russian and Soviet composers and to folk songs.

Ballet. A new production of Minkus' ballet "Le Bayadere" at the Georgian Palladium Opera and Ballet Theatre turned out to be an evening of debuts. Taking part were recent graduates from the Tbilisi Ballet School. The ballet is produced by the well-known choreographer, Vakhtang Chabukiani.

A FESTIVAL OF CHOIRS

A choir music festival recently opened at Moscow Conservatoire Grand Hall with a presentation by Russia's oldest choir, the Glinka State Leningrad Capella, the best in the field.

The choir will compete in the

two-week finals against the winners of 40 All-Russia choir contests held last year, among them the Yuryev Russian Capella, the Russian Choir of the USSR, and choirs from Moscow, Bashkiriya, Volgograd, Magnitogorsk, Novosibirsk and Perm.

BUSINESS

EMBARGOES ARE NOT THE ANSWER

I am positive that our business community agrees by a majority opinion that we shall profit from more contacts with the USSR, said Reinhard Bultz, Mayor of Dulsburg, a major West German industrial centre.

We believe, he stressed, that the economic relations with East European nations is unacceptable. It is perfectly clear that all past embargoes on trade with the Soviet Union brought advantages to no one.

In Dulsburg many people work for numerous enterprises run by three major FRG firms, Thyssen AG, Mannesmann, and Fried. Krupp, maintaining close trade links with the USSR. Commenting on views prevailing among the West German business community with regard to the Reagan administration's demands for sanctions against the USSR and Poland, Reinhard Bultz said the following:

I know well from the talks I've had with leading West German

businessmen that they reject such an embargo. Trade with East European nations, even though forming only a portion of our economic exchange, is still important, securing employment for thousands in Dulsburg alone. For instance, the deal on natural gas deliveries from Western Siberia to West Germany and other West European countries in exchange for pipes creates 10,000 jobs in our city alone.

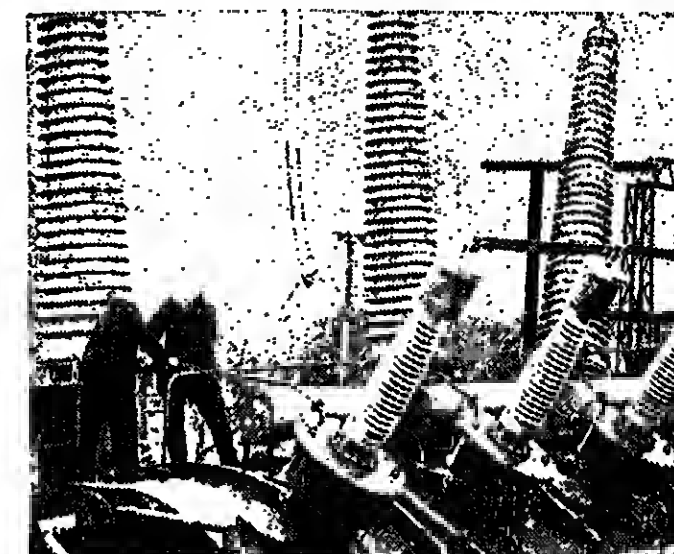
Contacts and contracts

© Tachmasexport, USSR, has signed a contract with Romanian Uzineexport for the delivery to Romania in 1982 of two production lines for baking biscuits. Each will produce one tonne of pastries per hour.

© The USSR and Canada signed in Moscow a protocol extending their 1956 trade agreement for another five years.

© Avioexport, USSR, will deliver to Finland, via the local Koneks company, 11.5 thousand Soviet cars and trucks in 1982.

© The soap factory built with Soviet technical assistance in Ulan Bator, the capital of the Mongolian People's Republic, has commenced production. It will annually turn out 4,000 tonnes of laundry soap and 1,000 tonnes of toilet soap.



A new Soviet-made transformer is now being assembled at the Molotov electric station in Czechoslovakia. The Soviet Union provides Czechoslovakia with energy fuels, various raw materials, powerful energy generating equipment, computer technology and cars, in exchange for Tatra trucks, trams, electric and diesel engines, textile looms, etc.

Photo CTK-TASS

MORE PEPSI-COLA TO BE PRODUCED SOON

Our firm would benefit from greater contacts with the Soviet Union, these contacts have been successfully developing for a whole decade now, Robert Pagnucco, Vice-President of the American PepsiCo Inc., told a Tallinn symposium sponsored by his company and the Soviet Pepsi-Cola makers.

Economic relations are a step

towards closer general relations between nations, he stressed, and this is evident from the history of cooperation between PepsiCo and Soviet foreign trade organizations.

He continued that another two Pepsi plants now under construction in Sukhumi and Abkhazia will increase the number of the firm's partners in the USSR.

SPORTS

ICE HOCKEY

Krylya Sovetov Palace of Sport (10 Lavochkina St.). 2 — Krylya Sovetov v Spartak, 8.45 p.m.

Lenta Central Stadium. Palace of Sport. 4 — Central Army Club v Kristall, 5 — Spartak v Traktor. Both days at 8.45 p.m.

Central Army Club is the leader in the national championship title. Spartak is one point behind.

BASKETBALL

Dynamo Palace of Sport (32 Lavochkina St.). 3 — Moscow Dynamo v Kaunas Zalgiris, 7 p.m.

This game is the current match in the national championship between media teams.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 3 and 5 — Racing and trotting. Both days at 6 p.m.

WEATHER

February 2-5

Good winter conditions expected to Moscow, city and region, with little snow and low wind. Night temperatures between -17° and -12°C (dawn of -22°C in places) and between -7° and -8°C during the day.

State Bank of the USSR

Some foreign exchange quotations for February 1, 1982		FRG mark (Deutsch mark)	
Currency	Quotations in roubles	100	7.79
Australian dollar	100	10,000	3.71
Canadian dollar	100	1,000	2.88
English pound sterling	100	100	12.01
French franc	100	100	0.75
		100	3.82
		100	7.50

WHAT'S ON!

February 2-5

THEATRES

Kremlo Palace of Congresses. 2 — Variety concert. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 3 — Verdi, "Aida" (opera). 5 — Musyev, "An Indian Poem" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 2 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera). 3 — Tchaikovsky, "The Nutcracker" (ballet). 4 — Bizet, "Carmen" (opera). 5 — Tchaikovsky, "The Swan Lake" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemtsovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 3 — Gershwin, "Porgy and Bess" (opera). 4 — Delibes, "Coppelia" (ballet). 5 — Prokofiev, "The Love of Three Oranges" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 2 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus". 4 — Zburbin, "Penelope". 5 — Ziv, "Messieurs Acteurs".

Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradsky Prospekt). 3, 4 — Britten, "Let's Make an Opera".

FILMS

The Eighth Wonder of the World (Mosfilm Studios, USSR).

About exciting duels of basketball pitches, about love, nobility and friendship.

Cinema: "Udarnik" (2 Sovetskaya St. Metro Biblioteka imeni Lenina. Trolleybuses 1, 8).

Glorie (France).

About a love which overcame illness and death.

Cinema: "Prezida" (67 Lyubimskaya St. Metro Dobrynskaya. Trolleybuses 1, 8).

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskovskaya Embankment, at the Rossiya Hotel). 4, 5 — Friendship festival "Our Address is the Soviet Union". Coordinated by prominent artists of Rostov-on-Don.

IF YOU ARE GOING ON A JOURNEY, WE SINCERELY ADVISE YOU TO TRAVEL VIA SOVIET RAIL



Several trains take the discomfort out of rail travel. You will relax in a cozy well-equipped compartment, looked after by attentive attendants. In the restaurant car you can become acquainted with Russian cuisine while you travel through the wide expanses of the Soviet Union. The journey will be easy and you will alight at your destination refreshed and invigorated.

May we also remind you that your travelling expenses will be minimal, since rail is the cheapest form of transport. Groups of 10 or more people get a discount. Tourist groups from England, Belgium, Holland, France, the FRG, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Greece, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Turkey and Finland are provided by Soviet Railways with a 25-40 per cent discount of the fare.

Tickets are available from travel agencies, Intourist offices or direct from the station. You can book a return ticket too. Sleepers can be reserved in advance.

Travel agencies or railway information offices will be happy to provide you with any information you need. Book now!

We wish you a happy journey!

SOVIET RAILWAYS



AGREEMENT IN ACTION

A seminar on the chemistry of carbon dioxide, organized in Moscow by the Italian ENI company under an agreement for scientific and technical cooperation concluded with the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology over ten years ago, attracted the attention of specialists from many

Soviet organizations. The two parties have recently been elevating their main attention to joint work on problems in the field of energy and chemistry, pertinent to the petroleum, gas, coal, chemical and petrochemical industries. Soviet organizations and ENI also cooperate in biology, and in the pharmaceutical and textile industries.

Intourist news

ROBERT BURNS COMMEMORATED



Following on invitation issued by the Scotland-USSR and USSR-Scotland Friendship Societies, and the Soviet Tourists Ltd., 223 Scottish enthusiasts of Robert Burns' poetry have travelled to this country to mark his birthday. These annual sojourns began way back in 1975. This year was highlighted by a floor show of Moscow's Intourist Hotel restaurant "Story Sky", with both hosts and guests participating. Songs set to the poet's words were a special delight. Jimmie McConium, playing the bagpipes (in the photo), has been a regular entertainer all these years.

For several days the guests went sight-seeing in the capital, visited theatres and attended friendship sojourns in schools No. 5 and 6, which offer a variety of subjects taught in English, and also travelled to Leningrad.

Philately

Yakutia is 60

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a 4-kepek postage stamp commemorating the 60th anniversary of the Yakut Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic located in north-eastern Siberia.

